

HARDWARE!

E. M. & D. W. Ziegler

WE have purchased the stock of James & Son, and are now in full possession of the old stand, on Market Street, a few blocks north of the Court-house, and are ready to supply all your hardware wants, and now offer a large and full stock of hardware, and are prepared to meet and satisfy every customer.

They need not be disappointed, as they

will be satisfied.

CHEAP FOR CASH

and have by selling at small

prices to do a large trade. They ask no

trouble to inspect their stock.

BUILDING HARDWARE.

For Contractors, Cabinet Makers, Builders, Shoemakers, &

Housekeeping Articles,

in great variety.

All kinds of IRON, PAINTS, & C.

CHALK, GLASS, & GLASSWARES,

STEAMERS, ETC.

and a thousand other things, are

now in stock, and the public enter-

prise will be open to all inquirers,

at all hours.

Not a word of a word, what

ever you may want.

At a very low price.

WM. J. MARTIN,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Groceries and Liquors.

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES

TOUCH, BACON, LARD, NOTIONS, &c.

At Reduced Prices.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS.

Cards, Brandies, Whiskies, Hollands, Olds,

Young Sours, Hock, &c.

Strong and Weak Wines.

Imported and Domestic Beer.

WINE, WHISKY, & C.

It was only a few years ago that swine-feeders were vying with each other for the greatest weight of carcass, but this is now all changed. Hogs that will weigh 300 pounds are sold at a less price per pound than those of 250 to 260 pounds. The market in England has long favored light weights. London is chiefly supplied with pigs of less than 200 pounds weight. And this tendency of the market to pigs well fatted, but of small weight, is just what the farmer should encourage, for it is exactly in the line of his interest. It costs more to make the second hundred pounds on a pig than the first, to make the third hundred pounds than the second, and so every pound added becomes more expensive.

Several years have proved that well fattened pigs of 250 pounds weight had the greatest favor in the market, and this fact should change the whole system of pig raising and fattening. Instead of keeping them till eighteen or twenty months old, they should never be kept beyond twelve months, except for breeding, and seldom beyond nine or ten months. The great effort should be to induce early maturity in our pigs, and thus shorten the period of feeding, and consequently lessen the cost per pound of producing pork. This is a matter of much greater importance than pork raisers generally realize. We think that any well conducted experiment would show that ten pigs carried over the winter in store, could, as is usual, and fattened at eight, ten or twenty months, cost, per pound of live weight, twice as much as ten of equal quality, full fed, and fattened at nine or ten months. There would not be so much difference in the cost per pound if the pigs were full fed for the whole eighteen or twenty months; but even then the difference would be least 50 per cent, in favor of early maturity. And this notion of early maturity is entirely within the control of the breeder. A cross of Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, small York,shire, or other early maturing hogs upon our best common sows will produce the desired result. But this system has no period of storing animals; it must be one constant progress from the first to the last day in the life of the pig. *Boar's Life Sketch Journal.*

SAVING SEED CORN.—One of the greatest difficulties experienced in the cultivation of corn, is the failure to get a good stand. In other cases out of ten this is from injury to the seed while hardening; or corn thoroughly dried at the time cold weather sets in will remain intact and germinate as promptly as planting any other corn may do. This season there will be many fields all over the West that will have caught the frost in an earlier state; and hence we may look for difficulty in germination next spring at planting time among that class of farmers who do not use due care in the selection and curing of seed. Our plan has been, in fields thoroughly sown, to sort, when husked, to have a man at the wagon when unloading, to throw out such ears as appear all right. These should be thrown into narrow carts, well protected from the weather, and in any situation, where they may have the full benefit of the sun and should be sorted, saving only such as are perfect in every respect, and put it where it will become thoroughly dry before hard winter comes.

It is a damp at the cob, freezing and thawing will surely injure the ear of corn. In this case we have found it of great benefit to smoke it lightly, say for one day, thus assisting in drying. This has been practiced by the Indians from time immemorial, and when they do not smoke it they bury it during the winter in some dry spot, thus securing an even temperature and uniform moisture. Whatever plan is pursued for saving seed corn, it must not be placed in compact masses, else injury is liable to follow. Once dry and hard, it will go to their roasting houses, and when they are saved for planting you will have no difficulty in its germination, and, as like produces like, increased yield must follow selection from the best just as surely as it does in the animal kingdom. It will pay.—*Wise Farmer.*

TRUE PLANTING.—Many a time we have given our opinion in regard to the best time to plant trees; but as "live and let live" is a motto every sensible person approves, it may be expected that, at the approach of another plant season, we give our ideas of things in the light of the most recent experiments.

So far we have learned nothing to change our opinion, that as an individual fact the spring is the best time to plant trees in general. The soil often gets wet and hard about a fall planted tree, and such hard-baked soil always dries out before others not so hard, and then there is often a showing about and loosening of roots unless firmly stated, which is not often done. Besides all this the cold winter winds are destructive, and many trees that have good roots, and may be well planted, die by the short drying out of their juices by these cold, bleak winds.

For all there is some advantage in fall planting, in the spring almost everybody whose living depends on the land is as much as he can possibly do to attend to his crop, and the extra work, like tree planting, can only with difficulty be properly done; hence anything that can be done in the fall, though it may not be well done, is an absolute gain. It is clearly on account that it is popular with so many people. But it requires more care.

The roots should be particularly guarded against drying; the trees should be firmly set, and if possible staked; more earth may be put up around the stem, though it is not absolutely required, so as to guard against drawing out, and the earth raked off again in the spring, will to some protection against baking of the surface, and then if the planting knot is freed from the earth, it will not be able to cut it again.

TO BURNING COCONUTS.—The practice of burning coconuts may often be prevented or cured by using a little oil, salt as a gargle. Let those who doubt try it. It will relieve the tickling in the throat.

A little camphor dropped between the neck and stopper of a glass bottle will render the heat easily removed if caused by her hard labor. She may remain in almost complete repose; she then passes four or five days as a nymph, and on the fifteenth to the sixteenth day a perfect queen is attained. Much depends on the strength of the colony and the heat of the season which will vary it from one to two days.

THE DRONE.
The drone passes three days in the egg and about six in the worker, and changes into a perfect insect on the twenty-fourth day after the egg is laid. Much depends on the strength and heat of the colony, which should be about 20 degrees Fahrenheit, for their speedy development. They lay in a rather dilatory manner for several days after they hatch, before taking wing.

The worker bee spares its noonan in thirty-six hours. After passing three days in the brood in the state of pupation for a new life, it gradually undergoes a great change, and becomes armed with a slender body, with wings of a brown color and somewhat tinged with light brown. On its body it has six wings or scales. After it has reached the twenty-first day of existence—rearing from the egg—it comes forth from the cell on the twenty-fourth to the twenty-second day a perfect insect, and is termed an "imago." This is the single stage of the worker bee, as it is fully developed when it comes forth, except in size, it soon becomes a mere individual of the air, and ready to enter upon the duties of gathering a livelihood, which varies from six to eight days from its birth, then all seems to be business that remainder of its existence.—*A. E. Moon, in Practical Farmer.*

PROFOUND UP RAW SOIL.—We sometimes hear farmers remark that, though deep, they get less grain; that, bringing up the new mellow soil, their crops suffer. It would be very strange if this was not the case; for this soil, even if ever so shallow, is raw, just like manure when it is green or long. It is not yet converted or changed into plant food. It needs just what the long manure needs—to be changed by the heat and the air, that is, decomposed or retted.

When the top soil is left upon the land, it is always best to plow it in, in a layer of two or three inches, and then to let it rest for a week, so that, bringing up the new mellow soil, their crops suffer. It would be very strange if this was not the case; for this soil, even if ever so shallow, is raw, just like manure when it is green or long. It is not yet converted or changed into plant food. It needs just what the long manure needs—to be changed by the heat and the air, that is, decomposed or retted.

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